



IMPORTANT COMMON HERBS IN WINTER SEASON FOUND IN DISTRICTS SHAJAHANPUR UTTAR PRADESH INDIA: AND AN OVERVIEW OF THEIR ETHNO MEDICINAL IMPORTANCE

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ABSTRACT

The wealthy range of vegetation in India, especially in phrases of natural plants, is nicely identified across the country for the duration of all seasons. However, conducting a complete find out about and survey of all vegetation in a single area provides considerable challenges. Therefore, this survey has been prepared district-wise and season-wise, focusing in particular on the Shajahanpur district of Uttar Pradesh. The learn about is localized, relying heavily on the expertise of nearby residents related to seasonal herbs. Additionally, we have collaborated with neighborhood practitioners of natural medication to collect data and acquire plant specimens. The facts has been compiled via my very own observations and insights from neighborhood people educated about flowers with ethno medicinal applications. During the wintry weather season, mainly from September to March, we amassed substances from about 14 frequent ethno medicinal plants. The genera we have utilized over the years encompass *Ageratum*, *Argemone*, *Lathyrus*, *Solanum*, *Euphorbia*, *Oxalis*, *Lepidium* and *Vicia* amongst others.

KEYWORDS: Ethno Medicinal Plants, Winter Season Herbs, Shajahanpur District Uttar Pradesh

INTRODUCTION

Ethno botany is a relationship and dealing of man and plant life this relation ids fluctuate from one to different locations vegetation have dietary an theoretical fee (Thomas, 2017, Shinwari, 2010). Supply of novel factors of cutting-edge capsules as nicely as common relies upon upon plant (Hazrat et al., 2011, Youan et al., 2016, Cheesman et al., 2017, Siraj et al, 2022). About 80% world populace launch ancient medicinal device for illnesses remedy (Mintah et al., 2019). Because of low aspect outcomes human beings used a huge range of flora for their therapy of sickness (Savo, et., al., 2011, Betthauiser et al., 2015, Bonini et al., 2018 Boy et a;., 2018) close to about 53000 natural plant life species used for ailment remedy (Gulzar et al., 2019 b, Gulzar et al., 2019a). Plants natural compounds are use for supply of drug treatments (Veeresham, 2012 Alqethmani et al., 2020) for the reason that time immemorial human used plant life primarily based redress as capsules (Savo et al., 2011, Mehmood et al., 2021). The most standard and effortless assets used and based for biomedicines and city fitness care for the peoples (Wayland and Walker, 2014). When peoples pass to the cities from villages scientist observed that folks medicinal drug used to be very fantastic (United nation, 2014), many people's assist the practitioner for origination of experiences all through the technology of folkloric folks from total the records which led herbal sources in extraordinary methods and visions (Torres-Aviles et al., 2016). Synthetic pills are very high-priced to improve since, about 3000-4000 compounds are to be synthesized, screened and examined who's value in markets of specific components of India from one hundred to five hundred INR. Where the herbs minimize or dispose of ache in very nice methods nearly with no toxins results some herbs are robust ache relievers, frequently working satisfactory towards pains of particular cause. So its exceptional way to use ethno

botanical herbs due to the fact it's higher to comprehend that allopathic tablets and drug treatments are industrial as nicely as excessive price to pay that's why many of peoples of India can't find the money for so right here our historic know-how of medicinal or natural drug treatments are very nice approach to remedy sickness in low price with los aspect impact and additionally we can decrease the threat of sickness with ethno botany makes use of of natural plant based totally paste which are without problems handy discovered spherical us From the historical time we used many herbs in each approaches as medicinally and household's functions too right here we carried out our survey in Shajahanpur and close by districts of its. The humans of district used bushes which consist of medicinal and as nicely as precautionary remedy of any sickness for speed up to the immunity purpose. The challenges of hunger and hazard of local weather exchange continues via the time so it's our legal responsibility to store them from harm of ethno botanical vegetation which used in various methods for peoples advantages so it's our duty to unfold the expertise of these vital flowers in nearby individuals by means of this approach with co-operational packages of governments as properly as NGOs help. The ethno botanical statistics had been amassed thru questioners by using interviewing neighborhood peoples and understanding of the fields and natural ethno medicinal practitioner too who's dealt with humans via components of these herbs for therapy of many sickness of human being.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Shajahanpur and shut via place of district Uttar Pradesh have annual an frequent rainfall of the 1025 mm and the soil is fertile alluvial and sandy to clayey loamy in general. The herbal vegetation of this place in distinctive habitats such as orchard lands wooded location land, agricultural land, crop lands, shut

to the avenue side, shut to the house, constructions or Factories, From someplace of herbs had been positioned and identified. During the examined about the place work, close by as well as regional names with the help of close by practitioners of natural treatment and even the medicinal vegetation have been moreover recorded side-by-side, discussing with the close by peoples, more often than not belonging to rural areas whose have the expertise of ethno botany of the plant existence of their areas. The current study, in which Indian herbs for their cautioned natural matters to do in herbal device of medicine.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

During our study, we gather and recognized a whole numbers of 15 species belonging to distinct location of districts Shajahanpur have been recorded. This is definitely enlisted in listed below. Which describes botanical names, regional names, plant components used and ethno medicinal makes use of all recognized herbals flora of the region? The a number components of the vegetation have been used as a supply of drug treatments

via man from historical to present day technology (Bisht and Badoni, 2009; Mehra et al., 2014; Kumaran and Citarasu, 2021; Turye et al., 2015; Bajpai et al., 2016) are additionally having miracleulous values of analgesics properties. Plant species belonging to extraordinary genera and households have been used with the aid of most of the neighborhood peoples for the therapy of frequent illnesses (Maliya, 2004; Singh et al., 2002; Mohd, 2012; Nigam et al., 2013 and Verma et al., 2007. With the increase of bloodless climate most of the wet season herbs with ethnomedicinal makes use of succeeded with the aid of plant life by plants like *Ageratum conyzoides* Linn., *Anagallis arvensis* Linn., *Argemone mexicana* Linn., *Asphodelus tenuifolius* Cav., *Blumea lacera* (Burm. f.) DC., *Euphorbia dracunculoides* Lamk., *Evolvulus alsinoides* (Linn.) Linn., *Fumaria indica* (Hassk.) Pugsley, *Gnaphallium leuteoalbum* Linn., *Lathyrus aphaca* Linn., *Lathyrus sativus* Linn., *Lepidium sativum* Linn., *Oxalis corniculata* Linn., *Solanum nigrum* Linn., *Sphaeranthus indicus* Linn. and *Vicia hirsuta* (Linn.) S. F. Gray.

These plants listed below in table

Winter seasons herbs and their Ethno botanical uses with common name and flowering and fruiting months of related plants table:

S.N.	Name	Locality	Ethnobotanical uses:	Flowering & Fruiting:	Local Name
1	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> Linn. Sp. Pl. 839, 1753; FBI. 3:343, 1881; FUGP. 1:405, Repr. ed. 1960; Robinson, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. Sci 49:454-483, 1913; HFDD. 283, 1977. <i>Ageratum cordifolium</i> Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3:415.	Abundant, found practically in every nook and corner of the area but prefers moist and shady localities.	Leaves are used in diarrhoea and colic. The juice is used in prolapse of the anus. A hot poultice of the leaves and stem is applied to leprous sores and other skin diseases.	Rainy and winter season.	Ajgandha
2	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> Linn. Sp. Pl. 148, 1753; FBI. 3:506, 1881; FUGP. 1:481, Repr. ed. 1960; HFDD. 297, 1977.	Commonly found with in the area.	Plant associated: <i>Stellaria media</i> , <i>Silene conoidea</i> , <i>Vicia hirsute</i> , <i>Asphodelous tenuifolius</i> etc	Flowers: November-February; Fruiting March-May.	Anagallis
3	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> Linn. Sp. Pl. 508, 1753; FBI. 1:117, 1875; FUGP. 1:37, Repr. ed. 1960; Fedde, Pfreich. 4. 273, 1909; Ownb. Mem. Torrey Bot. Cl. 12:29-31, 1958; Brittonia 13:103, 1961; HFDD. 49, 1977. Abundant throughout the area, nearly every type of soil.	Commonly found in grass land and road sides	The juice is diuretic and alternative, it is given in dropsy, jaundice, skin diseases and with the combination of <i>Aristolochia</i> sps. Juice in syphilis and gonorrhoea. The juice is applied to the blisters, rheumatic pains, excoriations, ulcers, scabies, herpatic eruptions. The root is alterative and etimulant; its decoction is given in gonorrhoea, blennorrhoea, gleet, vascular calculus and skin diseases.	Flowers: December-April; Fruiting: February-May.	'Bhatkataya' or 'Pili katile'

4	<p><i>Asphodelus tenuifolius</i> Cav . in An. Cienc. Nat. 3:46, t. 27, f. 2, 1801; FBI. 6, 332, 1892; FUGP. 2:333, Repr. ed. 1960, HFDD. 518, 1977.</p> <p><i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i> var. <i>tenuifolius</i> Baker in Journ. Linn. Soc London, 15:272, 1875.</p> <p>Ethnobotanical uses:</p>	Abundant found in cultivated fields.	The plant is used as diuretic, and on inflammation. Whole plant is spasmogenic, stimulant, laxative, diuretic and crushed plant used to treat ulcer; used to make cakes of boiled curdled milk; the seeds good for tooth ache.	<p>Flowering: Late December-April;</p> <p>Fruiting: March-May</p>	‘Piazi’ or ‘Pola’
5	<p><i>Blumea lacera</i> (Burm.f.) DC. in Wt. Contrib. Bot. Ind. 14, 1834; Prodr. 5:463, 1836; FBI. 3:263, 1881; FUGP. 1:414, Repr. ed 1960 ; Randeria, <i>Blumea</i> 1: 264, 1960; HFDD. 245, 1977.</p> <p><i>Conyza lacera</i> Burm. f. Fl. Ind. 180. t. 59. f. 1768. Shazia 42951, Krishnapur.</p>	Common, waste places road sides, forest edges. Usually it grows in the cracks or on the denuded portions of walls near some water outlets.	It's a weed plants and have allelopathic potential powdered leaves are used as a snuff.	Flowering & Fruiting: May-August.	Kuronda
6	<p><i>Blumea mollis</i> (D. Don .) Merr. Philip. Journ. Sci. 5:395, 1910; Randeria, <i>Blumea</i> 10:261, 1960; HFDD. 247, 1977.</p> <p><i>Erigeron mollis</i> D. Don, Prodr. 172, 1825.</p> <p><i>Blumea wightiana</i> DC. in Wt. Contrib. Bot. Ind. 14:1834, Prodr. 5:435, 1836; FBI . 3:261, 1881; FUGP. 1:413, Repr. ed. 1960.</p>	Abundant. In grass lands and orchards, on road sides and waste lands.	Plant is used in strong fever, heaviness in the head, pains of the body, Juice of the leaves is placed in the eye to cure chronic purulent discharges; it is also used as an anthelmintic, astringent and in dysentery, chronic discharge from the uterus and in earache.	January-April.	Kuronda
7	<p><i>Euphorbia dracunculoides</i> Lamk. Encycle. 2:428, 1788; FBI.5:262, 1887; FUGP. 2:185, Repr. ed. 1960; HFDD. 457, 1977; FPP. 236, 1978.</p>	Not common. A weed of wheat and barley fields.	Used as season indicator for winter	December-June	Euphorbia
8	<p><i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 392, 1762; FBI. 4:202 ,1883; FUGP. 1:546, Repr. ed.1960; Fl. Males. Ser. 1. 4:395 , 1953; HFDD. 321, 1977.</p> <p><i>Convolvulus alsinoides</i> Linn. Sp. Pl. 157, 1753.</p>	Common, often found on fallow lands and road sides.	Decoction of leaves and flowers is used in diarrhoea. Paste of the root and leaves is applied over bowel affections.	<p>Flowering: August-December;</p> <p>Fruiting: October-December.</p>	‘Neela shunkh pushpi’
9	<p><i>Fumaria indica</i> (Hassk.) Pugsley in Jour. Linn. Soc. Lond. 44:313, 1919; HFDD. 51. 1977.</p> <p><i>Fumaria vaillantii</i> Loisel var. <i>indica</i> Hassk. in Flora 56:443, 1873.</p> <p><i>Fumaria parviflora</i> Lamk. var. <i>vaillantii</i> Hook. f. & Thomas Fl. Ind. 258, 1855.</p> <p><i>Fumaria parviflora</i> Lamk. Subsp. <i>vaillantii</i> HooK. F. FBI. 1:128, 1875; FUGP. 1:37, Repr. ed. 1960.</p>	A very common weed of wheat field, grows in association with <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> , <i>Vicia hirsuta</i> , <i>Stellaria media</i> etc.	The seeds and leaves are considered as cooling, diaphoretic, diuretic and laxative. It is also used in skin affections.	<p>Flowering: December – February;</p> <p>Fruiting: March – April.</p>	Earth smoke

10	<i>Lathyrus sativus</i> Linn. Sp. Pl. 730, 1753; FBI. 2:179, 1876; FUGP. 1:240, Repr. ed 1960; Ali Biologia. 11:1-10 1965; HFDD.147, 1977. Shazia 35740, University Area.	Common in cultivated fields.	As fodder	December-April.	Grass pea
11	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i> Linn. Sp. Pl. 729, 1753; FBI. 2:179, 1876. FUGP.1:239, Repr. ed. 1960; HFDD. 146, 1977. Shazia 47727, Kuarsi.	Abundant on the borders of agricultural fields.	Show as symbiotic relation with crop	November-April	Yellow Pea
12	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> Linn. Sp. Pl. 435, 1753; FBI. 1:436, 1875; FUGP. 1:130, Repr. ed; Calder, Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind. 6:131, 1919; Kunth, Pfreich. 95; 146, 1930; Eiten, Taxon 4:99-105 1955.	A common weed growing in a variety of soils and situations. Plant associated with other Plants	Leaf juice is taken with common salt in case of dysentery. The fresh leaves are eaten as vegetable to create appetite and to add digestion. The leaves are also have some property of cooling, refrigerant, appetizing etc.	November-Late April	'Tiatia' 'Khat-ti mithi booti'
13	<i>solanum nigrum</i> Linn. Sp. Pl. 186, 1753; FBI. 4:229, 1883; FUGP. 2:2, Repr. ed. 1960; HFDD. 340, 1977. Hence it is called as <i>solanum nigrum</i> complex.	A very common weed within the area.	Leaves are cooked as vegetables and taken in case of inflammation to the any part of the body. This plant is used in dropsy, skin diseases, piles, fever, gonorrhoea, inflammatory swellings and lever complaints.	Throughout the year.	'Makoi'
14	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i> (Linn) S.F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. 2; 614, 1821; FBI. 2:614, 1821; FBI. 2:177. 1876; FUGP. 1:238. ed.1960; HFDD. 171, 1977. <i>Ervum hirsutum</i> Linn. Sp. Pl. 738, 1753.	Abundant in wheat fields.	Boiled Leaves use as vegetables	Cold season.	Garden hairy Vetch

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